Appendix A: Special-Status Plant and Wildlife Species With Potential to Occur in the Vicinity of CPSRA

Table A-1: Special-Status Plant Species With Potential to Occur in the Vicinity of CPSRA

Species	Status[1]			Habitat and Blooming Period	Potential for Occurrence[2]
	USFWS	CDFG	CNPS		
Bent-flowered fiddleneck *Amsinckia lunaris*	--	--	1B	Coastal bluff scrub, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland; 10–1,600 feet elevation Blooming period: March–June	***Unlikely to occur;*** no suitable habitat is present on CPSRA; species not found during 2006, 2007, or 2008 botanical surveys (CCSF 2007, SFRA 2008)
Coastal marsh milk-vetch *Astragalus pycnostachyus* var. *pycnostachyus*	--	--	1B	Coastal dunes (mesic), coastal scrub, marshes and swamps (coastal salt, streamside); 0–100 feet elevation Blooming period: April – October	***Unlikely to occur***; coastal salt marsh habitat on CPSRA is degraded and not likely to support this species; not found during 2006, 2007, or 2008 botanical surveys (CCSF 2007, SFRA 2008)
Round-leaved filaree *California macrophylla*	--	--	1B	Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland; clay soils; 50–4,000 feet elevation Blooming period: March–May	***Unlikely to occur;*** no suitable habitat is present on CPSRA; species not found during 2006, 2007, or 2008 botanical surveys (CCSF 2007, SFRA 2008)
Pappose tarplant *Centromadia parryi* ssp. *parryi*	--	--	1B	Chaparral, coastal prairie, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps (coastal salt), valley and foothill grassland (vernally mesic); often alkaline; 10–1,400 feet elevation Blooming period: May—November	***Unlikely to occur***; coastal salt marsh habitat on CPSRA is degraded and not likely to support this species; not found during 2006, 2007, or 2008 botanical surveys (CCSF 2007, SFRA 2008)

Species	Status[1]			Habitat and Blooming Period	Potential for Occurrence[2]
	USFWS	CDFG	CNPS		
San Francisco spineflower *Chorizanthe cuspidata* var. *cuspidata*	--	--	1B	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal prairie, coastal scrub; sandy; 10–700 feet elevation Blooming period: April—October	***Unlikely to occur;*** no suitable habitat is present on CPSRA; species not found during 2006, 2007, or 2008 botanical surveys (CCSF 2007, SFRA 2008)
Robust spineflower *Chorizanthe robusta* var. *robusta*	--	--	1B	Chaparral, cismontane woodland (openings), coastal dunes, coastal scrub; mesic; 10–1,000 feet elevation Blooming period: April–September	***Unlikely to occur;*** no suitable habitat is present on CPSRA; species not found during 2006, 2007, and 2008 botanical surveys (CCSF 2007, SFRA 2008)
Franciscan thistle *Cirsium andrewsii*	--	--	1B	Broadleaf upland forest, coastal bluff scrub, coastal prairie, coastal scrub; mesic; 0–500 feet elevation Blooming period: –July	***Unlikely to occur;*** no suitable habitat is present on CPSRA; species not found during 2006, 2007, or 2008 botanical surveys (CCSF 2007, SFRA 2008)
Point Reyes bird's-beak *Cordylanthus maritimus* ssp. *palustris*	--	--	1B	Marshes and swamps (coastal salt); 0–30 feet elevation Blooming period: June—October	***Unlikely to occur ;*** coastal salt marsh on CPSRA is degraded and not likely to support this species; not found during 2006, 2007, or 2008 surveys (CCSF 2007, SFRA 2008) but reportedly observed near Yosemite Slough in 2005 (SFRA 2008); not documented in CNDDB in vicinity of CPSRA since 1917

Species	Status[1]			Habitat and Blooming Period	Potential for Occurrence[2]
	USFWS	CDFG	CNPS		
Blue field gilia *Gilia capitata* ssp. *chamissonis*	--	--	1B	Coastal dunes, coastal scrub: 10–660 feet elevation Blooming period: April–July	***Unlikely to occur;*** no suitable habitat is present on CPSRA; species; not found during 2006, 2007, or 2008 botanical surveys (CCSF 2007, SFRA 2008)
San Francisco gumplant *Grindelia hirsutula* var. *maritima*	--	--	1B	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland; sandy or serpentine; 50–1,310 feet elevation Blooming period: June–September	***Unlikely to occur;*** no suitable habitat is present on CPSRA; species typically found on sandy or serpentinite slopes or bluffs; not found during 2006, 2007, or 2008 botanical surveys (CCSF 2007, SFRA 2008)
Rose leptosiphon Leptosiphon rosaceus	--	--	1B	Coastal bluff scrub; 0–330 feet elevation Blooming period: April–July	***Unlikely to occur;*** no suitable habitat is present on CPSRA; single CNDDB occurrence from 1885 in Twin Peaks; not found during 2006, 2007, or 2008 botanical surveys (CCSF 2007, SFRA 2008)
Coast lily *Lilium maritimum*	--	--	1B	Broad-leaved upland forest, closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal prairie, coastal scrub, marshes and swamps (freshwater); north coast coniferous forest; sometimes roadside; 15–115 feet elevation Blooming period: May–July	***Unlikely to occur;*** no suitable habitat is present on the CPSRA; no CNDDB occurrences, single occurrence in CNPS is questionable; species not found during 2006, 2007, or 2008 botanical surveys (CCSF 2007, SFRA 2008)

Species	Status[1]			Habitat and Blooming Period	Potential for Occurrence[2]
	USFWS	CDFG	CNPS		
Choris's popcorn-flower *Plagiobothrys chorisianus* var. *chorisianus*	--	--	1B	Chaparral, coastal prairie, coastal scrub; mesic; 50–530 feet elevation Blooming period: March–June	***Unlikely to occur;*** no suitable habitat is present on the CPSRA; single CNDDB occurrence is from 1890, near Oakland; not found during 2006, 2007, or 2008 botanical surveys (CCSF 2007, SFRA 2008)
San Francisco campion *Silene verecunda* ssp. *verecunda*	--	--	1B	Coastal bluff scrub, chaparral, coastal prairie, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland; sandy; 100–2,100 feet elevation Blooming period: March–August	***Unlikely to occur; ;*** no suitable habitat is present on the CPSRA; two CNDDB occurrences in region are on rocky slopes; not found during 2006, 2007, or 2008 botanical surveys (CCSF 2007, SFRA 2008)
California seablite *Suaeda califomica*	E	--	1B	Marshes and swamps (coastal salt); 0–50 feet elevation Blooming Period: July–October	***Unlikely to occur****;* coastal salt marsh habitat on CPSRA is degraded and not likely to support this species; only recent occurrence is near Port of SF from restoration effort; not found during 2006, 2007, or 2008 surveys (CCSF 2007, SFRA 2008)
Moss *Triquetrella californica*	--	--	1B	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub; soil: 30–330 feet elevation Blooming Period: None Listed	***Unlikely to occur;*** no suitable habitat is present on CPSRA; species not found during 2006, 2007, or 2008 botanical surveys (CCSF 2007, SFRA 2008)

Species	Status[1]			Habitat and Blooming Period	Potential for Occurrence[2]
	USFWS	CDFG	CNPS		

[1]Legal Status Definitions

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS):
E = endangered (legally protected).
-- = no status.

California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Listing Categories:
1B = plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere.
-- = no status.

[2]Potential Occurrence Definitions[2]

Unlikely to occur – None of the species' life history requirements are provided by habitat on the site and/or the site is outside of the known distribution for the species. Any occurrence would be very unlikely.

Could Occur – Suitable habitat is available at CPSRA; however, there are few or no other indicators that the species might be present

Likely to occur – Habitat conditions, behavior of the species, known occurrences in the project vicinity, or other factors indicate a relatively high likelihood that the species would occur at CPSRA.

Known to occur – The species, or evidence of its presence, was observed at CPSRA during reconnaissance-level surveys or was reported by others.

Source: CNDDB 2010; CNPS 2010; USFWS 2010; CCSF 2007; SFRA and SFPD 2008; data compiled by AECOM 2010.

Table A-2: Special-Status Wildlife Species With Potential to Occur in the Vicinity of CPSRA

Species	Listing Status[1] Federal	State	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence[2]
Invertebrates				
Mission blue butterfly *Icaricia icarioides missionensis*	E	--	Hills and ridgetops, as well as slopes with south exposure with caterpillar food plants, *Lupinus* spp.	***Unlikely to occur;*** coastal, urban setting is not suitable for species and no host food plants on CPSRA; not observed on CPSRA during wildlife surveys in 2003 and 2004 (GGAS 2004)
Callippe silverspot *Speyeria callippe callippe*	E	--	Open hillsides where wild pansy (*Viola pedunculata*) grows; larvae feed on Johnny jump-up plants, adults feed on native mints and nonnative thistles	***Unlikely to occur;*** outside of species range; not observed on CPSRA during wildlife surveys in 2003 and 2004 (GGAS 2004)
Myrtle's silverspot butterfly *Speyeria zerene myrtleae*	E	--	Inhabits coastal terrace prairie, coastal bluff scrub, and associated non-native grassland habitats where the larval food plant, Viola sp. occurs	***Unlikely to occur;*** coastal scrub is limited and no host larval plants are present; not observed on CPSRA during wildlife surveys in 2003 and 2004 (GGAS 2004)
Birds				
Short-eared owl *Asio flammeus*	--	SSC	Freshwater and salt marshes, lowland meadows, and irrigated alfalfa fields; needs dense tules or tall grass for nesting and daytime roosts	***Known to occur;*** observed on CPSRA property (GGAS 2004); not likely to nest on CPSRA property due to disturbance
Western burrowing owl *Athene cunicularia hypugea*	--	SSC	Level, open, dry, heavily grazed or low stature grassland or desert vegetation with available burrows	***Known to occur;*** observed on CPSRA property (GGAS 2004); not likely to nest on CPSRA property due to disturbance, could forage in open areas

Species	Listing Status[1] Federal	State	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence[2]
Western snowy plover *Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus*	T	SSC	Coastal beaches above the normal high tide limit in flat, open areas with sandy or gravelly substrate for nesting; vegetation and driftwood are usually sparse or absent	***Unlikely to occur;*** limited sandy areas on CPSRA property and not documented during wildlife surveys in 2003 and 2004 (GGAS 2004)
Northern harrier *Circus cyaneus*	--	SSC	Grasslands, meadows, marshes, and seasonal and agricultural wetlands	***Could occur;*** salt marsh habitat in Yosemite Slough and coastal scrub provides potential foraging habitat and has been documented around the Bay; not documented during wildlife surveys in 2003 and 2004 (GGAS 2004)
White-tailed kite *Elanus /eucurus*	--	FP	Low foothills or valley areas with valley or live oaks, riparian areas, and marshes near open grasslands for foraging	***Known to occur;*** observed on CPSRA property during wildlife surveys in 2003 and 2004 (GGAS 2004); not likely to nest on or near CPSRA due to disturbance
Peregrine falcon *Falco peregrinus anatum*	--	E/FP	Nests on cliffs, ledges, or tall structures and typically near open wetlands, lakes, rivers, other water bodies, hillsides, or open areas where it forages	***Unlikely to occur;*** observed from CPSRA (GGAS 2004); no nesting habitat on CPSRA property; may forage along shorelines
Saltmarsh common Yellowthroat *Geothlypis trichas sinuosa*	--	SSC	Freshwater marshes in summer and salt or brackish marshes in fall and winter; requires tall grasses, tules, and willow thickets for nesting and cove	***Known to occur;*** observed on CPSRA property during wildlife surveys in 2003 and 2004 (GGAS 2004) around Yosemite Slough; not likely to nest due to disturbed habitat
California black rail *Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus*	--	T	Tidal salt marshes associated with heavy growth of pickleweed; brackish or freshwater marshes at low elevations	***Unlikely to occur;*** limited marsh habitat on CPSRA and tidal zone is very narrow; not observed during wildlife surveys in 2003 and 2004 (GGAS 2004)

Species	Listing Status[1] Federal	State	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence[2]
Alameda song sparrow *Melospiza melodia pusillula*	--	SSC	Brackish marshes associated with pickleweed; may nest in tall vegetation or among the pickleweed	***Unlikely to occur;*** coastal salt marsh degraded and limited; out of this subspecies range; *Melospiza melodia* observed during wildlife surveys in 2003 and 2004 (GGAS 2004)
California brown pelican *Pelecanus occidentalis californicus (nesting colony)*	E	E	Typically in littoral ocean zones, just outside the surf line; nests on offshore islands	***Known to occur;*** outside of species breeding range but foraging and loafing habitat is present; observed during wildlife surveys in 2003 and 2004 (GGAS 2004)
California clapper rail *Rallus longirostris obsoletus*	E	E	Restricted to salt marshes and tidal sloughs; usually associated with heavy growth of pickleweed; feeds on mollusks removed from the mud in sloughs	***Unlikely to occur;*** non-native cordgrass has invaded Yosemite Slough and degrades clapper rail habitat; tidal marsh habitat is limited and highly fragmented; closest occurrence is over 2.5 miles south of CPSRA; not observed during wildlife surveys in 2003 and 2004 (GGAS 2004) or in 2006 (SCC 2006).
Black skimmer *Rynchops niger*	--	SSC	Nests on gravel bars and sandy beaches; forages in shallow, calm waters	***Unlikely to occur;*** potential foraging habitat in and near Yosemite Slough. No breeding habitat within CPSRA; not observed during wildlife surveys in 2003 and 2004 (GGAS 2004)
California least tern *Sterna antillarum browni*	E	E	Nests on sandy, upper ocean beaches, and occasionally uses mudflats; forages on adjacent surf line, estuaries, or the open ocean	***Unlikely to occur;*** limited foraging habitat and no nesting habitat within CPSRA; not observed during wildlife surveys in 2003 and 2004 (GGAS 2004)

Species	Listing Status[1] Federal	State	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence[2]
Fish[3]				
North American green sturgeon, Southern DPS *Acipenser medirostris*	T	SSC	Requires cold, freshwater streams with suitable gravel for spawning; rears in seasonally inundated floodplains, rivers, tributaries, and Delta	***Could Occur****;* could potentially forage in waters around CPRSA, migratory route to fresh water spawning areas
Steelhead – Central California Coast DPS *Oncorhynchus mykiss*	T	SSC	Spawns in cool, clear, well-oxygenated streams. Juveniles remain in freshwater for one or more years before migrating to ocean.	***Could Occur***; could use CPSRA vicinity as a migratory corridor during adult (upstream) and/or juvenile (downstream) life stages.
Steelhead – Central Valley DPS *Oncorhynchus mykiss*	T	SSC	Spawns in cool, clear, well-oxygenated streams. Juveniles remain in freshwater for one or more years before migrating to ocean.	***Could Occur***; could use CPSRA vicinity as a migratory corridor during adult (upstream) and/or juvenile (downstream) life stages.
Chinook Salmon – Central Valley fall - / late fall-run *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*	SC, EFH	SSC	Spawns in cool, clear, well-oxygenated streams. Juveniles typically remain in freshwater for less than one year before migrating to ocean.	***Could Occur***; could use CPSRA vicinity as a migratory corridor during adult (upstream) and/or juvenile (downstream) life stages.
Chinook Salmon – Central Valley spring-run *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*	T, EFH	SSC	Spawns in cool, clear, well-oxygenated streams. Juveniles typically remain in freshwater for less than one year before migrating to ocean.	***Could Occur****;* could use CPSRA vicinity as a migratory corridor during adult (upstream) and/or juvenile (downstream) life stages.
Chinook Salmon – Sacramento River winter-run *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*	E, EFH	E	Spawns in cool, clear, well-oxygenated streams. Juveniles typically remain in freshwater for less than one year before migrating to ocean.	***Could Occur***; could use CPSRA vicinity as a migratory corridor during adult (upstream) and/or juvenile (downstream) life stages.
Longfin smelt *Spirinchus thaleichthys*	--	T	Salt or brackish estuary waters with freshwater inputs for spawning.	***Known to Occur***; occurs seasonally in South San Francisco Bay.

Species	Listing Status[1] Federal	State	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence[2]
Northern anchovy *Engraulis mordax*	EFH	--	Larvae and post-larvae swim near the surface and are most abundant in San Francisco Bay and San Pablo Bay. The juveniles use inshore bays and estuaries as their nursery ground, whereas adults are typically found in offshore waters.	***Known to Occur****;* occurs in South San Francisco Bay.
Starry flounder *Platichthys stellatus*	EFH	--	The species is found over sand, mud, and gravel bottoms in coastal ocean waters, bays, sloughs, and occasionally freshwater.	***Known to Occur***; occurs in South San Francisco Bay.
Pacific sardine *Sardinops sagax*	EFH	--	Sardines are pelagic species. Spawning areas are off the coast of southern California.	***Known to Occur***; occurs seasonally in South San Francisco Bay.
Mammals				
Big free-tailed bat *Nyctinomops macrotis (=Tadarida m., T. molossa)*	--	SSC	Inhabits arid, rocky areas; roosts in crevices in cliffs	***Unlikely to occur;*** likely out of species range
Salt marsh harvest mouse *Reithrodontomys raviventris*	E	E/FP	Salt marshes with a dense plant cover of pickle-weed and fat hen; adjacent to an upland site	***Unlikely to occur;*** small mats of pickleweed adjacent to seasonal wetlands; habitat very limited; has not been recorded north of the Foster City area for decades.
Salt marsh wandering shrew *Sorex vagrans halicoetes*	--	SSC	Mid-elevation salt marsh habitats with dense growths of pickleweed; requires driftwood and other objects for nesting cover	***Unlikely to occur;*** small mats of pickleweed adjacent to saltmarsh fringe; habitat very limited. Nearest known population: Blair Island in southeast San Mateo County

Species	Listing Status[1] Federal	State	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence[2]

[1] Legal Status Definitions:

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS):
T = threatened (legally protected)
E = endangered (legally protected)
-- = no status.

California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG):
E = endangered
FP = fully protected (legally protected)
SSC = species of special concern (no formal protection
T = threatened (legally protected)
-- = no status.

[2] Potential Occurrence Definitions:

Unlikely to occur – None of the species' life history requirements are provided by habitat on the site and/or the site is outside of the known distribution for the species. Any occurrence would be very unlikely.

Could Occur – Suitable habitat is available at CPSRA; however, there are few or no other indicators that the species might be present.

Likely to occur – Habitat conditions, behavior of the species, known occurrences in the project vicinity, or other factors indicate a relatively high likelihood that the species would occur at CPSRA.

Known to occur – The species, or evidence of its presence, was observed at CPSRA during reconnaissance-level surveys or was reported by others.

[3] EFH = Essential Fish Habitat (designated under Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act)

Source: CNDDB 2010; USFWS 2010; NMFS 1997 and 1999; GGAS 2004; SCC 2006; data compiled by AECOM in 2010.

Appendix B: Application of the City and County of San Francisco Healthy Development Measurement Tool to CPSRA

The San Francisco Department of Public Health created the Healthy Development Measurement Tool (HDMT) to evaluate the effects of urban development plans and projects on public health and improve health outcomes. The HDMT applies over 100 indicators of social, environmental and economic conditions to neighborhood demographic data, much of which is spatial, to evaluate baseline conditions. Indicators are organized under broader objectives within the four categories of Environmental Stewardship, Sustainable Transportation, Community Cohesion, and Public Infrastructure. Each indicator has a corresponding development target to assess a plan or project's effects on existing public health conditions and a set of recommended policy and design strategies to guide improvements. The table below compiles baseline data, development targets, and suggested strategies for indicators identified by California State Parks as most relevant to development of the Candlestick Point State Recreation Area General Plan/EIR. Bolded text identifies those strategies addressed by the draft preferred alternative at this time, which correspond to related plan elements proposed for inclusion in the updated general plan. Additional program elements will be incorporated in the goals and guidelines included in the general plan, as well as during the site design or project-specific stages.

	Indicator	Bayview Hunters Point	Citywide	Development Target (Y, N, N/A)	Suggested Design/Policy Strategies	Related Plan Elements
Environmental Stewardship	**Objective ES.2 - Restore, Preserve and Protect Healthy Natural Habitats**					
	a. Miles of accessible shoreline (Bay Trail)	3.5	11	Is the project located at a distance greater than 100 feet from existing shorelines of water bodies--seas, lakes, rivers, streams and tributaries--and wetlands?	• Construct green roofs on new buildings • **Maintain natural stormwater flows through low-impact design (LID)** • Reuse stormwater for non-potable uses (e.g., irrigation, toilets) • **Improve pedestrian, bike, and transit access to parks and the shoreline** • **Minimize the construction of new parking on open space**	• Create rain gardens to manage stormwater runoff + educate visitors about LID + regional links (3 miles) • Extend + improve the Bay Trail to provide continuous shoreline access • Create new gateways from wedge parks and bus rapid transit stops to enhance access + connect to the adjacent neighborhood • Reuse existing parking areas + locate new parking areas to support specific programs • Preserve, enhance + restore habitats native to the region • Ensure that 50-75% of the SRA remains as natural areas/open space
	b. Acres of significant natural areas	52	1,022	If the project develops or alters land deemed to be significant natural resource areas, does the project preserve or restore 20% of the development parcel area to a natural condition with regard to flora?		
	c. Acres of public open space per 1,000 population	12	9	Does the project meet or achieve a standard of 10 acres of publicly accessible open space per 1,000 population in the planning area?		
	d. Number of trees (per acre)	3	7	Does the project provide a continuous row of appropriately spaced trees at all streets adjacent to the project?		
	Objective ES.5 - Maintain Safe Levels of Community Noise					
	a. Average daytime and nighttime outdoor noise levels (dB)	66	62	Is the project consistent with the SF General Plan's noise-land use compatibility guidance?	• Maintain vehicles and travel surfaces to minimize noise • **Use site planning, building orientation and design to minimize noise** • Incorporate noise insulation materials in new construction	• Locate visitor facilities in the SRA interior and along the shoreline to minimize roadway noise • Create opportunities for quiet, nature-based recreation through new trails, enhanced habitat + interpretive programs
Sustainable Transportation	**Objective ST.1 - Decrease Private Motor Vehicle Trips and Miles Traveled**					
	a. Proportion of households without a motor vehicle	23%	29%	Does the project incorporate strategies that would significantly reduce its contribution to new regional vehicle miles traveled through parking pricing or transportation demand management policies and programs?	• **Provide no-cost shuttles to public transit** • Establish minimum parking prices that exceed transit fares • Provide a dedicated central space to display information about public transit and other alternative transportation options • Provide secure, covered bicycle parking and changing facilities • Ensure all employees have access to tax incentives for mass transit	• Provide info kiosks near new bus rapid transit stops in the adjacent neighborhood to direct riders to the SRA • Provide parking in strategic areas for programs requiring staging – i.e., windsurfing and picnicking
	g. Number of motor vehicle collisions	1,376	22,296	Does the project incorporate strategies that would result in a significant increase in trips made by walking and reduce or prevent pedestrian injury collisions in the area?		

	Indicator	Bayview Hunters Point	Citywide	Development Target (Y, N, N/A)	Suggested Design/Policy Strategies	Related Plan Elements
Sustainable Transportation	**Objective ST.2 - Provide Affordable and Accessible Transportation Options**					
	a. Proportion of commute trips made by public transit	25%	33%	Does the project incorporate strategies that would result in a significant increase in trips made by public transportation?	• **Improve walking environments to and around public transit stops** • Build bike lanes and transit amenities (e.g., lighting, shelter, and seating) • Display real-time transit information	• Create clear pedestrian and bicycle pathways to the SRA from new bus rapid transit stops • Create gateways to the SRA around new bus rapid transit stops • Extend the Bay Trail to provide continuous pedestrian and bicycle opportunities between transit stops • Integrate new, adjacent Class 1 bikeways with access points to the SRA
	b. Proportion of households with 1/4 mile access to local bus or rail link	100%	100%			
	d. Proportion of households within 1/2 mile of regional public transport	0%	22%			
	g. Proportion of households within 1/2 mile of a location selling Muni Lifeline Fast Passes	0%	7%	Is the project within ½ mile of a location selling Muni Lifeline Fast Passes?		
	Objective ST.3 - Create Safe, Quality Environments for Walking and Biking					
	a. Ratio of miles of bike lanes and paths to miles of road	N/A	0.06	Does the project incorporate strategies that would significantly reduce bicycle collisions in the area by including bike lanes and improving bike safety?	• **Improve bike pedestrian and bicyclist safety through design strategies (e.g., traffic calming, lighting)** • **Provide attractive and effective signage to promote public safety, accessibility, and wayfinding** • **Install pedestrian/bicycle pathways to increase street connectivity** • Provide safe, convenient bicycle parking	• Extend the Bay Trail to provide continuous off-street pedestrian + bicycle opportunities • Create an information center and info kiosks to direct visitors to the SRA • Extend the urban grid into the SRA along new pathways to enhance pedestrian + bicycle access • Create a comprehensive trail network to increase pedestrian + bicycle opportunities
	c. Number of bicycle collisions	35	1,460			
	d. Proportion of commute trips made by walking	3%	10%	Does the project incorporate strategies that would significant increase trips made by walking and reduce or prevent pedestrian injury collisions by improving the pedestrian environment?		
	e. Number and rate of pedestrian injury collisions (per 100,000)	84	104			
Social Cohesion	**Objective SC.1 - Promote Socially Cohesive Neighborhoods, Free of Crime and Violence**					
	a. Number of violent crimes (rapes/sexual assaults per 100,000)	2.4	1.7	Does the project include environmental design elements and community programs that protect and enhance public safety?	• **Distinguish public spaces through design elements (e.g. landscape plantings, gateway treatments)** • **Increase natural surveillance using through design strategies (e.g., pedestrian-friendly sidewalks, nighttime lighting)** • Increase the use of and care for green landscaping to reduce violence help individuals and families flourish • **Increase social connection and sense of community through appealing and active open spaces** • **Provide space for social programs (e.g., afterschool programming, senior activities)** • **Create community centers where people can gather and mingle**	• Create an information center + info kiosks to direct visitors to the SRA • Create gateways from new wedge parks and bus rapid transit stops to enhance access • Create iconic art in the Last Port + Yosemite Slough areas distinguish the SRA at its edges • Provide opportunities for additional visitor use to provide a sense of security through activity • Enhance + maintain SRA landscapes to create natural areas that also feel safe • Expand the existing community garden + native plant nursery • Create a new boat building center with educational programs • Create an outdoor classroom for natured-based education programs • Expand opportunities for family + group picnicking
	e. Proportion of population within ½ mile from community center	86%	85%	Is the project within ½ mile of a community center AND does it contribute funding (via impact fee or community benefits agreement) towards an existing community center or to the construction of a new community center?		
	f. Density of off-sale alcohol outlets (per square miles)	6.1	18.1	If the project includes retail or commercial uses and is within 1,000 feet of a sensitive use (such as a school, licensed day care center, public park or playground, churches, senior citizen facility, or licensed alcohol or drug treatment facilities), does it disallow off-sale alcohol outlets?		
	g. Number of neighborhood block party permits	1	73	*No identified development target*		
	h. Number of spiritual and religious centers (per 10,000)	19.2	9.8	*No identified development target*		

	Indicator	Bayview Hunters Point	Citywide	Development Target (Y, N, N/A)	Suggested Design/Policy Strategies	Related Plan Elements
	Objective SC.2 - Increase Civic, Social, and Community Engagement					
	b. Active neighborhood watch groups	5	178	Does the project provide funding or physical space for the creation and/or continued programming of a neighborhood clean-up committee, a neighborhood crime prevention committee, or other neighborhood-oriented committee that seeks to promote social engagement and healthy communities?	• **Support the organization of shared events (e.g., community festivals, sports events) to promote community cohesion and engagement** • **Promote information sharing and social interaction**	• Create an amphitheater for community + other special events • Expand active lawn areas to increase group recreation opportunities • Provide new interpretive + educational programs
Public Infrastructure	**Objective PI.2 - Assure Accessible and High Quality Educational Facilities**					
	a. Proportion of households within ½ mile of a public elementary school	89 %	91%	For residential uses, is the project within ½ mile of a public elementary school AND does it create safe routes to school?	• **Promote innovative community uses (e.g., afterschool programs, job skills trainings, community arts and cultural events)** • Promote walking/biking to school and greater enforcement of traffic laws • **Support community partnerships that promote continuing education, high quality education, and life-long learning** • **Site educational facilities more than 500 feet from busy roadways and stationary sources of air pollution**	• Expand the existing community garden + native plant nursery • Create a new boat building center with educational programs • Create an outdoor classroom for natured-based education programs • Locate visitor facilities in the SRA interior and along the shoreline to minimize roadway noise
	b. Proportion of children attending neighborhood public schools (K-5)	30 %	36%	Does land use siting ensure public school students' public transit commute is less than 30 minutes?		
	f. Number of public schools with a school garden	3	52	If the project is a new, remodeled, or expanded school facility, does the school provide green space equal to 30% of the project's site area for a school garden?		
	Objective PI.3 - Assure Spaces for Libraries, Performing Arts, Theatre, Museums, Concerts and Festivals for Personal and Educational Fulfillment					
	c. Proportion of population within 1 mile of a public library	96%	97%	Is the project located within ½ mile of a public library AND does it contribute funding (via impact fee or community benefits agreement) towards construction of a new library facility, expansion of an existing library facility, and/or programming and materials for the library?	• **Design parks to be accessible and usable for arts and cultural activities** • Encourage the use of schools and park facilities for low to no cost art and cultural activities • **Promote the creation of a neighborhood cultural centers for use by local community organizations, afterschool programs, etc.**	• Provide new interpretive programs + signage • Create iconic art in the Last Port + Yosemite Slough areas distinguish the SRA at its edges • Expand the existing community garden + native plant nursery • Create a new boat building center with educational programs • Create an outdoor classroom for natured-based education programs
	Objective PI.5 - Increase Park, Open Space and Recreation Facilities					
	a. Proportion of population within ¼ mile of a neighborhood or regional park	98%	88%	Is the project within ¼ mile access of a neighborhood or regional park (a park larger than ½ acre) AND does the project contribute funding (via impact fee or community benefits agreement) towards existing open space or to the construction of new open space or parks facilities?	• **Create safe, continuous, and functional bicycle and pedestrian routes to parks/recreation facilities through well-defined crosswalks, sidewalks, etc.** • **Consider designs that improve visibility of green and open space** • **Develop park perimeter trails with lighting/mileage markers to encourage regular community use, increase safety, and extend evening hours** • Prioritize acquiring parkland in high-density, low-income and/or minority neighborhoods • Establish a regular evaluation of community park and recreation needs, especially for youth and seniors • Encourage sustainable sources of funding for park facility maintenance and programming	• Extend the Bay Trail to provide continuous off-street pedestrian + bicycle opportunities • Create a comprehensive trail network to increase pedestrian + bicycle opportunities • Create an information center and info kiosks to direct visitors to the SRA • Create iconic art in the Last Port + Yosemite Slough areas distinguish the SRA at its edges • Provide opportunities for additional visitor use to provide a sense of security through activity • Enhance + maintain SRA landscapes to create natural areas that also feel safe
	b. Proportion of population within 1/4 mile of a recreation facility	96%	86%	Is the project within ¼ mile of a recreational facility AND does the project contribute funding (via impact fee or community benefits agreement) towards an existing recreational facility or to the construction of a new recreational facility?		
	c. Proportion of public parks receiving a Park Evaluation Score of 95% or more	88%	87%	Does the project contribute funding (via impact fee or community benefits agreement) towards parks maintenance and/or programming to improve park accessibility and quality?		

	Indicator	Bayview Hunters Point	Citywide	Development Target (Y, N, N/A)	Suggested Design/Policy Strategies	Related Plan Elements
Public Infrastructure	**Objective PI.2 - Assure Accessible and High Quality Educational Facilities**					
	b. Street tree population (see mapped data)			Does the project provide a continuous row of appropriately spaced trees at all streets adjacent to the project?	• **Replace trees removed through public and private development** • Provide adequate space and growing conditions to ensure tree survival and development	• Preserve, enhance + restore habitats native to the region • Create areas of coastal native habitat to transition between programs areas + the development edge
	Objective PI.8 - Promote Affordable and High-Quality Food Access and Sustainable Agriculture					
	d. Retail food environment index score (lower is healthier: ratio of fast-food restaurants and convenience stores to supermarkets and produce vendors)	3.5	3.18	If the project is located in an area with a Retail Food Environment Index higher than the city index (3.18), does the project analyze the potential impact that eliminating a healthy food supply and contributing an unhealthy food supply may have on the food system?	• Ensure that farmers' markets are sufficiently served by public transit • **Identify and utilize publicly-owned vacant land suitable for community gardening** • Promote healthier foods and beverages and reasonably-sized portions in restaurants • Require food vendors to accept food stamps/EBT and WIC vouchers • Acquire/convert underutilized or vacant land for food market development • **Connect neighborhoods to healthy food outlets via improvements to bike routes and pedestrian amenities** • **Include small food markets/sidewalk produce carts in neighborhood revitalization projects** • Encourage food retailers to carry culturally-appropriate food for the neighborhood population • Provide an easily accessible area for collection and storage of non-hazardous materials for recycling and composting	• Expand the existing community garden + native plant nursery • Extend the Bay Trail alongside the community garden + native plant nursery • Provide programs + opportunities for group events related to healthy eating • Provide a parking area for street food vendors along the Bay Trail
	e. Proportion of households within ½ mile of a farmer's market	49%	35%	Is the project within ½ mile of a weekly farmer's market?		
	f. Proportion of households with ½ mile access to a community-supported agriculture (CSA) drop-off site	5%	39%	Does the project provide a community supported agriculture drop-off site?		
	g. Proportion of households within ¼ mile access to a community garden	11%	25%	Does the project create and maintain a community garden on-site or provide safe access to off-site community garden resources within ¼ mile?		

Appendix C: CPSRA Draft Concept Master Plan

CPSRA Draft Concept Master Plan

The need to convey more graphic detail than the General Plan Preferred Alternative (Page 4-5) for purposes of stakeholder input and integration with the surrounding proposed development has led to the preparation of the following Draft Concept Master Plan. The Draft Concept Master Plan depicts an option of park development that could be implemented remaining consistent with the planning zones and uses identified in the General Plan Preferred Alternative. As referenced in Chapter 4 of this document, the Draft Concept Master Plan identifies potential locations and size of facilities and improvements that can support the resource enhancement or recreational activity identified. This Draft Concept Master Plan shall not be construed as the General Plan Preferred Alternative or any other alternative related to this planning process document.

CANDLESTICK POINT STATE RECREATION AREA

CONCEPT MASTER PLAN

LANDSCAPE TYPES

- tidal marsh zones
- meadow lawn
- grassland / coastal shrub
- coastal native landscape
- active lawn
- community garden / plant nursery
- beach
- paving
- parking
- seasonal raingarden
- landforms
- coastal shoreline treatment

GATHERING AREA

- family
- group

PATH TYPES

- class 1 bike commuter connector
- class 1 (outside SRA)
- bay trail (service access)
- hard trail
- soft trail

FACILITIES

- buildings
- restrooms
- interpretive program area / pavillion
- interpretive signage / art
- info kiosk
- muni bus rapid transit stop
- overland flow point

0 300 600 1,200 Feet

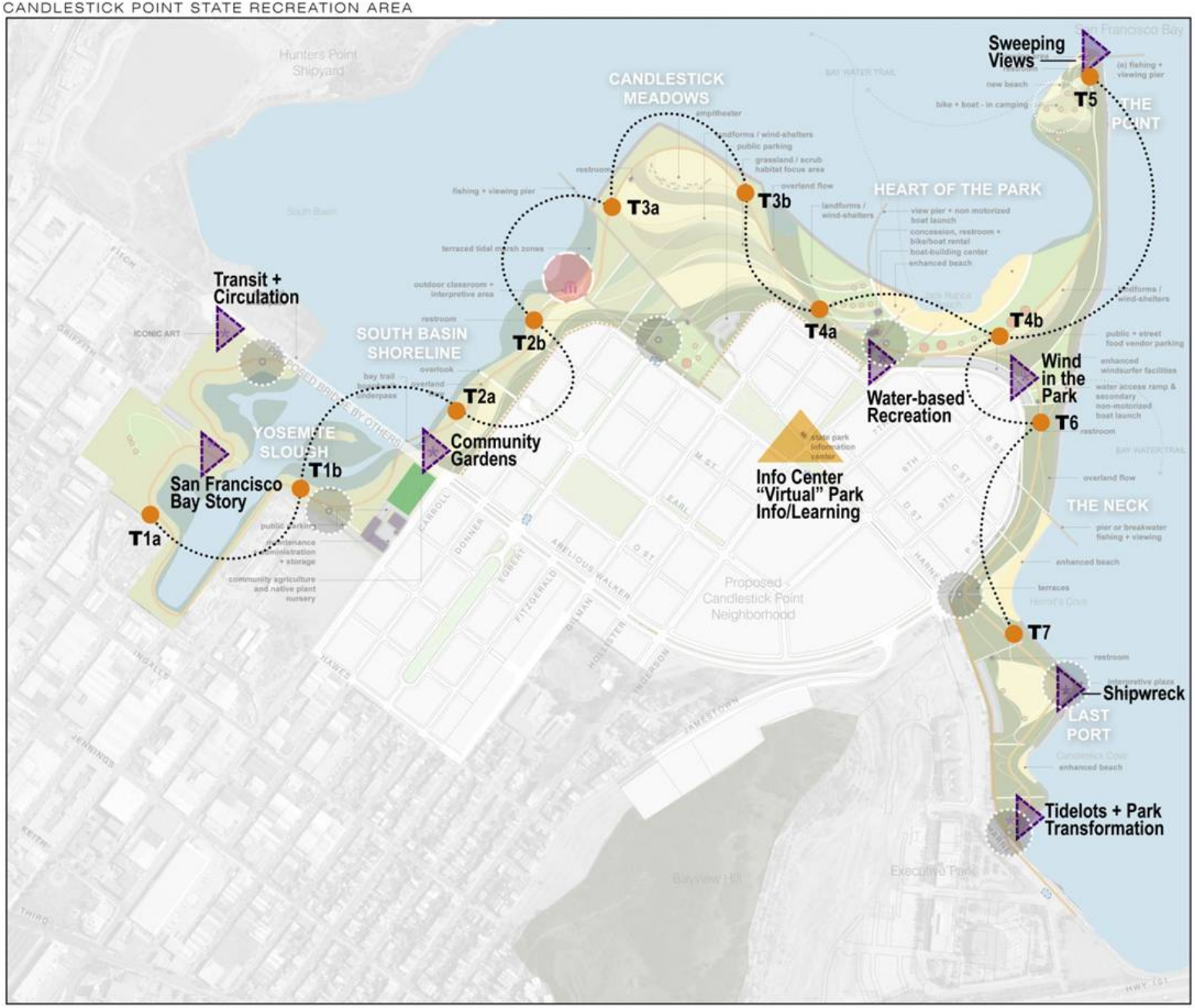
1 inch = 600 feet as 11x17 print

04.10.12

AECOM

Appendix D: CPSRA Draft Concept Master Plan Interpretive Opportunities

CANDLESTICK POINT STATE RECREATION AREA



Draft

INTERPRETIVE OPPORTUNITIES

LANDSCAPE TYPES

- tidal marsh zones
- mowed grassland
- grassland / coastal shrub
- coastal native landscape
- active lawn
- community agriculture / native plant nursery
- beach
- paving
- parking
- seasonal raingarden
- landforms
- armored shoreline

INTERPRETIVE FEATURES

- Self-Guided Tour (**T**1 to **T**7)

T1 Yosemite Slough
a. Restoration Story
b. Role of slough in urban context

T2 South Basin
a. Tidal mud flat ecology and shorebirds
b. Role of wetlands in shoreline/flooding protection

T3 Candlestick Meadows
a. Shipyard history (view to crane)
b. Reclamation of rubble area

T4 Heart of the Park
a. Site history (first urban state park)
b. Bayview Hill

T5 Point
Fishing

T6 Neck of the Park
Sea level rise/flooding

T7 Last Port
Neighborhood re-development

- Interpretive Program Area
- Art in the Park Program
- School Groups / Kids in the Park
- SRA Information Center

DRAFT

0 300 600 1,200 Feet

1 inch = 600 feet as 11x17 print

11.01.2010

AECOM

CPSRA Draft Concept Master Plan
Interpretive Opportunities
October 4, 2010

Primary Theme

"An understanding of this urban state park is found in the interface between urban development and the natural world."

Venue 1: Self-guided Tour along Bay Trail

T1 Yosemite Slough
- a. Restoration story
- b. Role of slough in urban context

T2 South Basin
- a. Tidal mud flat ecology and shorebirds
- b. Role of wetlands in shoreline/flooding protection

T3 Candlestick Meadows
- a. Shipyard History (view to crane)
- b. Reclamation of rubble area

T4 Heart of the Park
- a. Site history (first urban state park)
- b. Bayview Hill

T5 Point
- a. Fishing

T6 Neck of the Park
- b. Sea-level rise/flooding

T7 Last Port
- a. Neighborhood re-development

Venue 2: Interpretive Program Areas

Yosemite Slough (base of bridge)
- Transit and circulation at the Park

Yosemite Slough (near visitor parking)
- San Francisco Bay story

Arelious Walker
- Community Gardens

Wedge Park
- Water-based recreation (kayaking, water trail, beach)

Point
- Sweeping views

Venue 2: Interpretive Program Areas (continued)

Windsurf Launch

- Wind

Last Port (Interpretive Plaza)

- Shipwreck remains

Last Port (Harney Way entry)

- Tidelots and Park transformation

Venue 3: Group Camping Program (Point Camping Area)

The proposed bike/boat-in camping area could also provide an opportunity for groups within the neighborhood or other youth/family groups to have access to a camping experience. These programs could be in addition to other park users that would reserve the campsites, however would not conflict with peak user periods for camping.

Venue 4: School Groups/Kids in the Park (Outdoor Classroom at South Basin)

Utilize outdoor classroom area for hosting and staging a variety of school groups and activities.

Venue 5: Art in the Park

Use iconic art locations to reveal in depth information about local artists, their medium and the placement of these in the park as a means to orient and provide identity of the park within the urban context.

Venue 6: Volunteer Program

Volunteers can use the community garden site, outdoor classroom, amphitheater or select internal trail loops to provide visitors with a guided tour of some of the themes noted above or to discuss and engage visitors in specific programs such as native plantings, trail maintenance and grooming, park stewardship and communications. Volunteers can also provide outreach during park special events such as kayak clinics, birding outings, etc.

Venue 7: SRA Information Center

This could provide a staffed park hum where visitors can meet with Park staff or take virtual tours to learn about the park before they arrive. This could also provide virtual information on the entire State Park system and how this location is unique because of its urban setting. Other virtual tours given here could be based on the themes provided above but could be for mobility impaired visitors who may not be able to take a walking tour.

www.parks.ca.gov